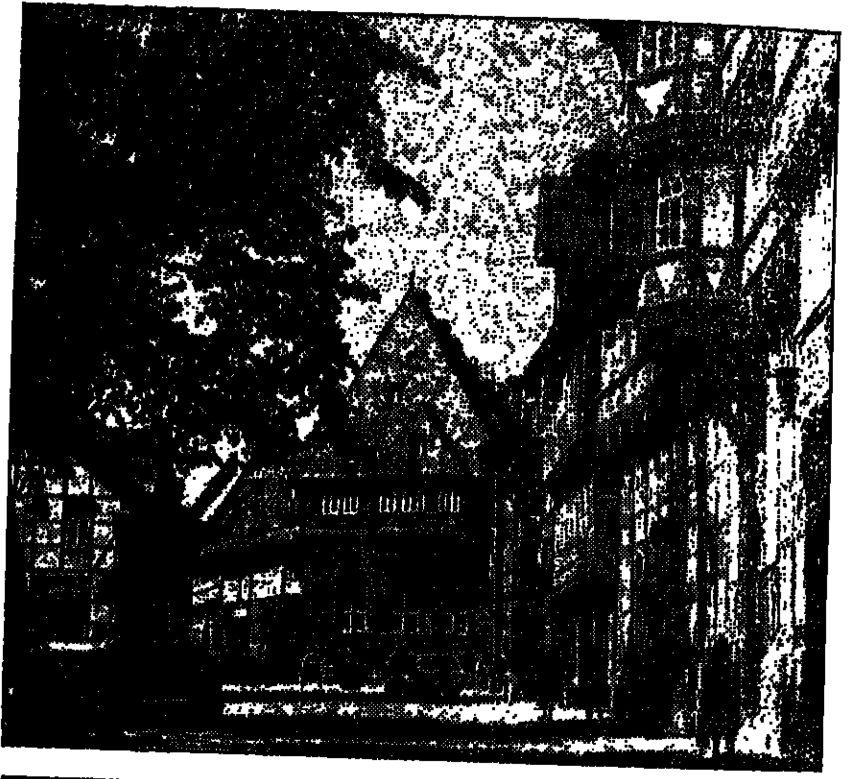
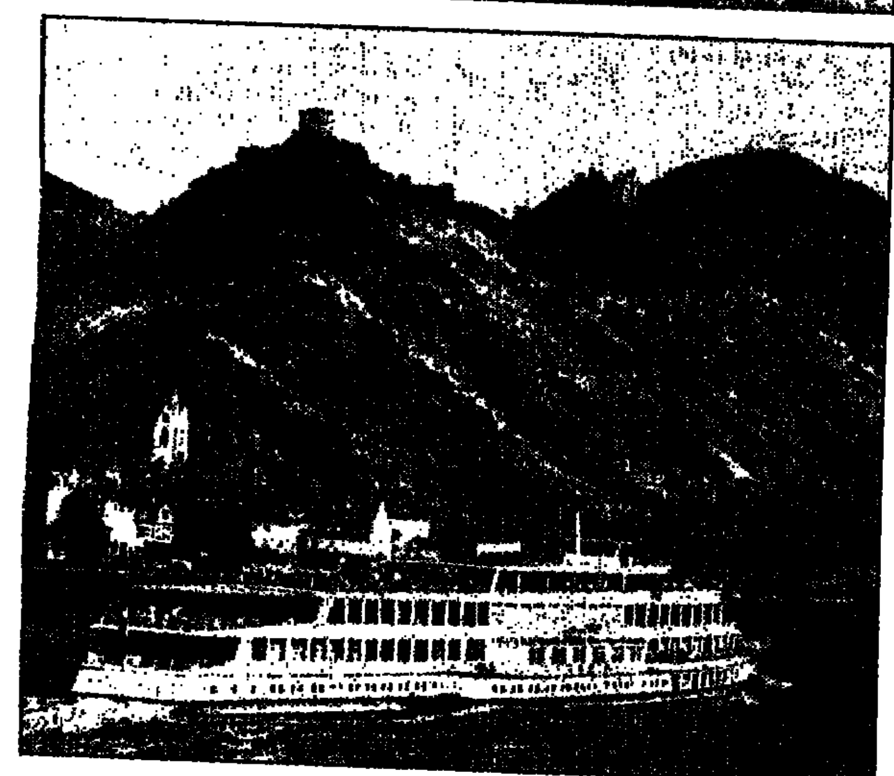








The German Tribune

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Bonn-Moscow relations have ceased to be dramatic

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Routine has set in as regards relations between Bonn and Moscow. Gone are the days of historic milestones and the turning-over of new leaves, gone even the days of spectacular visits, as Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's trip to Moscow has demonstrated.

The time has come for gradual progress, for unsensational attention to detail, for the search for compromises and workable make-shift arrangements, for the muddling through that failing political agreement has been known to stand relations between two countries in good stead for decades.

The agreement on legal assistance between West Berlin and the Soviet Union may seem a meagre outcome of Herr Scheel's visit. It is not. This was the bone of contention that threatened to stymie further progress in Ostpolitik with Prague, Budapest and Sofia. Had it so wished, Moscow could have left matters as they were.

By clearing the decks in this respect the Soviet Union has in fact underscored the expectations it has of Bonn's Ostpolitik in terms of practical cooperation in economic affairs, European and security policies.

Such other unresolved aspects of the status of West Berlin as remain are none the less important for this country and the future course of mutual relations, but they are less urgent.

Which Federal agencies are to be located in the city and what form full consular representation of West Berlin by Bonn is to take are problems that can be settled in a matter of months or years without unduly prejudicing the prospects of good relations with the Soviet Union.

What is more, by allowing Foreign Minister Gromyko to discuss with Walter Scheel the channels through which West Berlin courts are to establish contacts with Soviet legal authorities the Kremlin has virtually ceded Bonn's fundamental point.

In the days when winds from the East were a little chillier the Kremlin might well have refused to consider requests for legal assistance from West Berlin courts submitted via Bonn's embassy in Moscow or even the intervention of Bonn's Foreign Minister on the ground that neither was competent to deal with the matter.

It is only six months since Mr Brezhnev's visit to Bonn and the agreement strictly to comply with and fully implement the provisions of the Four-Power Berlin accords. In Soviet eyes this formula represented the first recognition that Bonn was partially responsible for West Berlin.

Herr Scheel is well advised not to make too great play with his minor triumph on what, on the face of it, would appear to be a minor matter. His visit to Moscow did not bring about a great leap forward in Ostpolitik in any case.

Yet to have expected more would have been unrealistic. The actual outcome was only possible because relations between Bonn and Moscow are currently good and the Bonn government of Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel enjoys Moscow's confidence.

Such friction as arises is not considered by either side to be a major matter. In the interest of relations as a whole the feeling is that friction must be eliminated.

Because of the mutual interest in cooperation the Soviet Union even bears witness to a willingness to meet this country half-way on economic matters. Mr Brezhnev travelled to Bonn with the idea of implementing major projects involving advanced technology in the Soviet Union in conjunction with West German firms aided by Bonn government backing.

This country continually voiced reservations, objecting that such grandiose perspectives transcended both its industrial potential and its willingness to provide credit facilities. The Soviet Union remained sceptical.

Moscow now seems ready to accept both that this country will not be providing cut-rate loans and that several Western countries may join forces on major projects provided this benefits Soviet plans.

In the long term, however, the proviso may prove a serious handicap for relations with this country. Should Soviet expectations of economic cooperation be unfulfilled in the long run and Western technology as supplied by Bonn is not forthcoming even on the revised terms, political storm clouds are bound to gather.

Moscow is currently working on the next five-year plan, which will run from 1976 to 1980. Planning a state-run economy of such proportions is inevitably a somewhat inflexible business, so not much time is left for decision-making on economic cooperation.

Even less time is left on another issue where Bonn's and Moscow's worries partially coincide, the East. What Soviet Premier Kosygin, the Kremlin's top Middle East specialist, had to say to Herr Scheel on this issue will probably interest other Common Market countries facing the threat of oil cuts by the Arab countries.

Moscow is doubtless quietly delighted that this particular conflict has clouded relations between Bonn and other European countries and the United States.

Rudolph Chimelli

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 November 1973)



Foreign Minister Walter Scheel with Andrei Gromyko in Moscow on 1 November

(Photo: dpa)

IN THIS ISSUE

Canadians and Poles in UN Mid-East peace-keeping force

"If you send your Canadians I insist on sending my Poles," the Soviet argument seemed to run in connection with the composition of the UN Middle East peace force.

The Soviet Union began by rejecting a Canadian contingent because, presumably, it viewed Canada as a Western satellite despite the traditional participation of Canadian forces in UN peacekeeping missions.

Moscow seemed to have forgotten its attempts to woo Canada when Mr Kosygin visited that country two years ago, but it had not forgotten that Canada had withdrawn its UN observer contingent from Vietnam earlier this year under protest.

The Canadians had set out for Vietnam mistrustful of America's position in Indo-China. They returned disillusioned about communist practices in Vietnam.

Either way, it augurs ill for the United Nations when its peace force contingents are labelled either Eastern or Western from the start.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 November 1973)

Oil – the Arabs' political weapon

At a succession of conferences starting in Kuwait the Arab governments are starting to assess the repercussions of their attempted oil boycott. Many of them already have cold feet. If, for instance, the Europeans succeed in demonstrating solidarity in countering the boycott the countries at war with Israel will suffer politically in the short term and economically and militarily in the long run as a result. Europe too can boycott the Arabs – in terms of arms, cash and sympathy. It has often been said that the Arabs cannot drink their oil. It is equally true that North Africa and the Middle East cannot live without Europe.

Bonn's contingency planning for an oil shortage may come as a shock to some people in this country, especially as it takes every conceivable permutation of escalation into account.

There is a reason for this thoroughness, however. It is intended to demonstrate to the Arabs that if the worst comes to the worst Europe will be in a position to wage oil warfare with them. Solidarity within the Common Market must, of course, first be established, and there can be no denying that the non-existence of common political institutions represents a grave shortcoming.

We must come to realise that the fourth Arab-Israeli war is the beginning of the oil wars that were forecast decades ago and that the Soviet Union has more than a finger in the pie.

One of these days, as Foreign Minister Walter Scheel mentioned in Moscow, the Soviet Union may be the only country left that can still buy Arab oil. Europe would then have to buy at a premium from the Soviet Union, but this would be a dangerous business for the Arab world and anything but a profitable operation.

Achim Sydow

(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 November 1973)

■ **FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

Vienna MBFR talks will be proof of the detente pudding

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The MBFR talks in Vienna will probably last for several years. Let us hope that they do. The idea is unparalleled in past history and will either take a number of years to accomplish or prove impossible.

After all, have members of two diametrically opposed alliances ever before met at one and the same conference table to work out joint rules and regulations for the size, extent and activities of their respective armed forces?

For five years now proposals to this effect have formed part of the detente package suggested by the West. In time of crisis troop cut agreements are considered the most important of contributions towards the prevention of armed conflict, but these are the very times at which there is little likelihood of anything coming of them.

Not until political detente between East and West began to make progress did the prospects for this Western proposal improve. In the final analysis the Soviet Union agreed to discuss the idea because otherwise its own longstanding pet project, the all-European conference on security and cooperation convened first in Helsinki and now in Geneva, would have gone by the board.

The Vienna round of MBFR talks is thus a separate subsidiary of the European security conference, though it may one day assume greater importance by virtue of its agenda.

When all is said and done, were the Nato and Warsaw Pact countries in Central Europe really to reach agreement on mutual balanced force reduction the political repercussions for Europe would be considerable.

Its is hard to say what interests and motives the Soviet Union has in mind in Vienna. Maybe Moscow feels further progress towards detente would otherwise be called into question.

Maybe the Kremlin reckons that MBFR talks will further the interests of a Soviet target of old, that of achieving a reduction in America's military presence – and political influence – in Europe without Soviet troop cuts making any difference worthy of the name in the political power set-up in Europe.

Motives change from time to time in any case. In the West's case the foremost aim was at one time detente as a challenge to the Soviet Union to demonstrate its willingness to come to political terms in terms of military moderation too.

Then the predominant motive was to forestall the increasing danger of unilateral troop cuts by striking an East-West bargain, thereby making a virtue out of necessity.

This state of affairs was brought on as far as Europe was concerned by continued discussion in the United States whether or not sweeping troop cuts should be made in US forces stationed overseas.

Only recently President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger had to pull out all the stops to defuse a troop cut resolution passed in the Senate.

On the one hand, then, the Western concept is designed to enable President Nixon to persuade the troop cut happy Senators to hold their fire for the time being while on the other a partial US withdrawal is bound to come sooner or later so the aim is to incorporate it in a larger scheme of East-West troop cuts.

This, of course, conveys some idea of the course the Vienna talks will doubtless take. Initially, bearing in mind the urgency of the problem from President Nixon's point of view, the agenda will deal exclusively with troop cuts by the two great powers on either side of the Elbe.

France takes a dim view of troop cuts and is not even represented at the Vienna talks, and France is not alone in viewing this first phase of the MBFR round somewhat sceptically.

The Americans are so interested in coming to a swift and successful conclusion at this stage of the proceedings that the two superpowers have more in common on this particular point than their respective allies and prefer to strike a bilateral bargain, leaving Europe to stew in its own juice.

The Unites States may have pledged itself not to sign on the dotted line in respect of this first phase of MBFR until such time as agreement has been reached in principle on further progress towards domestic troop cuts by this country and Benelux on the one hand and the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia on the other.

One of the problems facing the Vienna talks, however, is that although the initial position is a known quantity and the relatively immediate prospects of agreement are also fairly apparent the final outcome is anyone's guess.

Small wonder really, for the deeper the two sides delve into the details of the problems on the agenda, the more insoluble the differences between East and West are bound to appear.

Comparisons are none too easy in Central Europe: geographically, in respect of the distance between the superpowers and this part of the world, the numerical superiority of Eastern Bloc forces and the respective structure of the armed forces.

The East would not accept a balanced percentage reduction in troops and firepower, yet in view of the East's numerical superiority a tit-for-tat reduction would not be acceptable for the West.

If neither side is to feel hard done by, and this, after all, is the point of the Vienna talks – the negotiation package is going to have to be a complicated one.

Single hope

The Eastern Bloc, for instance, may withdraw more tanks and the West scale down its tactical nuclear forces in return.

Political importance must be attached to the fact that the MBFR talks have got under way at all. All that can be hoped for is the maintenance of the regional balance of power, albeit with a reduction in troop strength.

Taken on their own, changes in Central Europe can hardly be expected to bring about any change in the overall strategic imbalance. It can merely be offset by political detente.

In this context a reduction in the concentration of military manpower and firepower a million and a half soldiers of Nato and Warsaw Pact countries on German soil would assuredly represent an inestimable gain for all concerned.

Kurt Becker

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 31 October 1973)

Bonn and Washington still need each other

It is customary in the West to issue swift assurances of mutual regard and promise cordial relations and cooperation in future whenever outbursts of dissatisfaction occur.

This process seems to be recurring in the context of the trouble that has arisen in connection with the US airlift to Israel, and the tried and trusted formula will no doubt as ever have the required effect.

Bonn and Washington have too great a vested interest in re-establishing harmony. Chancellor Brandt cannot afford to add fuel to the fire of Opposition allegations that the Bonn government is heading towards neutrality and President Nixon cannot afford to add fuel to the fire of Congressmen and Senators who are only too keen to make sweeping troop cuts in Western Europe.

Yet conflict within the Atlantic alliance is bound to make its mark. Relations between the United States and Europe are invariably no longer quite as cordial as beforehand. Some irritation always remains and is likely to add to the friction the next time trouble arises.

This time too the reaction on both sides of the Atlantic would not have been so vexed had there not been trouble on previous occasions.

Which is why this latest crisis, relatively insignificant when taken on its own, needs to taken seriously. It has demonstrated the extent to which relations between the United States and Western Europe are characterised by increasing alienation. What is more, it represents a further contribution towards this alienation.

So it will not do merely to acknowledge that on this occasion mistakes have been made that can be avoided in future. Mistakes of this kind there have, of course, been. Once again Washington gave its allies in Europe no advance warning.

Nato was not informed until seven hours after the event that US forces had been put on the alert, and Bonn does not appear to have learnt that arms deliveries to Israel were being made from this country until it had itself inquired.

In both cases there was good reason to give the US government a piece of one's mind. Yet Bonn does not appear to

Hannoversche Allgemeine

lodged its diplomatic complaint until the government had taken a deep breath and persuaded itself that in the hue and cry over the Middle East Uncle Sam would not be too upset by the move.

In point of fact Bonn was right to complain. You can hardly proclaim to all and sundry that you are staying neutral and then allow one of the belligerents to be supplied from your own country.

What the Federal government ought to have realised, however, was that a formal complaint of any kind was bound to have unpleasant consequences. Bonn had to tread carefully.

In lodging a formal complaint and then telling the Egyptians it had done so Bonn had only itself to blame for the consequences. Hopes that Washington would not take the rebuff too seriously proved mistaken.

It was bound to do so because relations between the United States and Europe have come to the very pass Bonn chose to adopt. Instead of sticking together through thick and thin each side first takes a furtive glance in each direction to see where the main chance lies.

In this instance Bonn wanted neither to run the risk of a temporary go-slow in oil deliveries nor to prompt a fresh break in diplomatic ties with the Arab countries. If the United States wanted to back Israel then it was Washington's business, or so Bonn felt.

The United States not unnaturally took an entirely different view. America affords Israel protection in much the same way as it does this country. It is hardly surprising that the Americans feel their protégés ought to help one another out or at the very least not stand in each other's way.

Bonn can, of course, argue – and not without justification – that Israel is not a member of Nato and this country can accordingly remain neutral in respect of the Middle East conflict without thereby adopting a neutral stand in Europe.

But the way Bonn went about its chosen task could hardly fail to give rise to misunderstandings. This country will be able to count itself lucky should it not need comparable American support at some stage in the foreseeable future.

Were this state of affairs to occur the United States could easily demonstrate to Bonn how unpleasant it can be to have allies who let one down at a critical juncture.

Wolfgang Wagner

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 31 October 1973)

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POLITICS

DKP seeks to create socialist society along democratic paths

DIE ZEIT

When the communist old hand Kurt Bachmann announced in Frankfurt on 26 September 1968 that the Communist Party was to be reconstructed as the DKP many Communists took this as an expression of political schizophrenia, since the campaign to reinstate the outlawed KPD was still in existence and alive, hoping to reverse the 1956 decision of the Federal Constitutional Court.

Manfred Kapluck, a member of the present DKP presidium, had stated shortly beforehand that it was a question of giving back to the KPD its legitimate democratic rights but not of forming a new, pseudo-communistic party.

And he put it even more clearly: "We don't want a Communist Party without any teeth. We want one with plenty of good, red cayenne pepper."

Instructions that he should perhaps choose a milder form of pepper came from East Berlin with the prior blessing of Moscow.

This sprang from recognition of the fact that the – preponderantly illegal – work of the old KPD had brought about its downfall and that official permission to form it would not be granted.

The "extra-parliamentary opposition" of the New Left had developed on a different tack from the Communists. There was no question of a campaign of action under a communist leadership.

The vestigial KPD apparatus suddenly found itself politically isolated. Of the approximately 75,000 party members at the time of the ban only a tenth remained.

A year before, in the summer of 1967, the former Federal Justice Minister Gustav Heinemann suggested a possible way out of this situation in an essay in *Juristenzeitung*.

He wrote: "One possibility would be that the KPD would no longer be a Marxist-Leninist party aiming at proletarian revolution and a dictatorship of the proletariat. Then it would be possible to talk about the foundation of another new party which would not require any official permission. The other alternative would be that the reinstated KPD would be the old party at heart. Then the only way it could be given an official blessing would be if article 21 of Basic Law (Ban of Political Parties) were to be amended in such a way that we reverted to a democracy of the Weimar Republic kind, with free every political aim to such a extent that democracy would be transmogrified into a dictatorship."

The Communists decided on a combination of both these possibilities: reformation under a new name. Article 21 of Basic Law was not changed. But hardly anyone has considered banning the DKP of late, although the new party proved to be from the outset orthodox Communism in imitation of the Soviet Union, and recognised Marx-Leninism as its ideological basis.

From top to bottom as well the new party accepted the skeleton provided by the KPD. Ten days after the announcement that the party had been founded the DKP had a state sub-committee in every Federal state. By the end of 1968 it had over 200 borough sub-committees and 59 sub-committees in industry.

The DKP cannot cover its expenses from membership subs (five Marks per month) and donations alone. The gap is bridged by subsidies from its sister party in East Germany, the SED. The Socialist Unity Party gives the DKP an annual sum well into seven figures. But a DKP official rather hastily gave away how little effort was required to form the DKP from the KPD: "What is new about this party is that we have taken the 'D' and put it at the front."

Statements such as this, however significant they may be, are not conclusive proof that the new Communist Party is just a continuation of the old. But they would be enough to permit, nay oblige, officials to ban the DKP as a successor to the KPD.

In May this year Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Interior Minister, answering an Opposition question in the Bundestag on whether the Federal Office of Constitutional Law had a dossier proving that the DKP was the same party as the KPD, said it had not.

As a matter of fact the illegal KPD still exists today alongside its successful sister party with an estimated 6,000 members.

To bring constitutional charges against the DKP does not seem politically opportune, and legally the outcome would be uncertain. The DKP has been religiously avoiding all the expressions that incriminated the KPD. But the West German Communists openly profess to Socialism such as is the basic pattern of life in the socialist community of States.

The DKP follows Ernst Thalmann's dictum that a positive attitude towards the Soviet Union is the criterion of all true Communists. Thus the DKP gave its unqualified approval of the march of Soviet and East German troops into Czechoslovakia in August 1968. The SED is regarded as the most successful party in German history since it acts consistently according to Marxist tenets.

But the DKP says that imitation of the paths taken in the GDR and other socialist countries is not possible for historical reasons and because of the differing point of departure. The DKP only hints at how it will cope with its comparatively hopeless situation in the Federal Republic in its Düsseldorf Theses.

The DKP has dissociated itself from the reformist formula that Socialism can emerge from a series of reforms. It therefore seeks to rally the working classes and other anti-monopolistic forces to the battle for their direct social and political interests, to the struggle to lay the path for anti-monopolistic changes, and to clear the way for the socialist revolution.

Their phrase "sozialistische Umwalzung" in communist parlance is exactly equal to the slightly clearer "sozialistische Revolution". As a consequence the Deutsche Kommunistische Partei describes itself as a "revolutionary campaigning party". Its short-term aim as a stepping stone to the classless society it seeks to create is the dictatorship of the proletariat, which it wraps up as "political power for the working classes".

None of the party manifestos has dealt with how the DKP would cope with the parliamentary system if it had secured domination by the working classes in a series of elections.

The illegal KPD stated in its manifesto of 1968 that in this case the parliament should become "an effective organ of the will of the populace based on the multi-party system . . ."

This is a similar line to that taken by French Communist Party supremo Georges Marchais in his recently published book *The Democratic Challenge*. He too gives a parliamentary opposition the right in principle to win back a parliamentary majority and thus relegate the Communists to the opposition benches.

The DKP is miles away from this eventuality. Hermann Gautier, writing in the party mouthpiece *UZ*, said: "If we fight for seats in the Bundestag it is because this helps provide the prerequisites for our extra-parliamentary struggle. The Bundestag is a platform from which we hope to popularise our democratic alternatives."

Concessions à la Marchais are unlikely to be made at the DKP's Hamburg congress.

Hans Schueler

(Die Zeit, 2 November 1973)

Brandt and Wehner reconciled

Süddeutsche Zeitung

A peripheral feature of the Bundestag debate on the budget for 1974 was the start of a rapprochement between Chancellor Willy Brandt and SPD floor leader Herbert Wehner.

SPD experts confirmed the impression given by Brandt and Wehner at this debate that the controversy caused by Herbert Wehner's remarks in Moscow regarding Berlin policy was just about forgotten. On several occasions Wehner underlined Willy Brandt's standing as Chairman of the Social Democrats and leader of the government.

So great was the rift between the two men after Wehner's Moscow visit that all attempts to bring them together to palaver for peace were rejected.

Brandt and Wehner finally held their pow-wow in private on 27 October, and by all accounts they have agreed to bury the hatchet.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 October 1973)

Willy Brandt has to choose between reforms and Bundesrat

In recent days there has been hardly a member of the Free Democrat leadership who has not harked back to the basis on which the SPD/FDP coalition was formed, namely the statement of government policy, which was not socialistic but "sozial-liberal".

Willy Brandt, they have pointed out, is the Chancellor not only for the SPD, but also for the FDP and thus a cornerstone of the Coalition.

When the deputy Chairman of the FDP, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was asked the leading question whether those who attacked the person of the Chancellor were also undermining the fabric of the Coalition he answered quite unequivocally: "With absolute certainty Brandt is a guarantee of our continued cooperation."

What is behind the flood of protestations of loyalty, each with almost the same wording, by leading members of the FDP? Is it just an attempt to ward off the cries of the Young Socialists for a greater degree of Socialism. Or is it another attempt by the FDP to give themselves a stronger profile, to send the stocks of the Free Democrat Party soaring on the public opinion polls?

Or is there something else behind the "concerted action" of the FDP?

Their statements must be seen in the light of the war Herbert Wehner declared with his public criticism of the government and which he has been carrying on quietly within party ranks.

Wehner and his considerable following on the one hand, and the Free Democrats on the other are battling for the Chancellor's political soul. Each of them would like Brandt on their side.

Herbert Wehner knows that at the moment the Free Democrats have no choice but to nurture their alliance with the Social Democrats or lose a large part of their following. Thus Wehner is exhorting the Chancellor to make use of this situation, make light of the FDP's

Bremer Nachrichten

objections and steam ahead with reform proposals whether the FDP likes them or not.

It is not that the Free Democrats have not sensed the danger. Genscher's warning about the shift of majorities in the Bundestag corresponds to the persistent rumours in Bonn that the Social Democrats and the CDU social services sub-committees have been holding secret talks to try to reach an agreement on worker participation that would satisfy the trades unions.

But the deputy FDP Chairman went further and threw ballast overboard. For as long as the "union" parties hold the majority in the Upper House Hans-Dietrich Genscher is not likely to favour any further coalitions with the CDU. Otherwise FDP votes in the provincial assembly in question would serve to torpedo the SPD/FDP reform bills on their passage through the Bundesrat.

Genscher's intention has been to make the position of the FDP in the Bonn Coalition poker game less vulnerable, to the detriment of the Christian Democrats.

Helmut Kohl and Gerhard Stoltenberg of the CDU will therefore have to aim for absolute majorities at the provincial assembly elections in the states of which they are premiers if they wish to retain their positions.

And in Lower Saxony, where the decision of the Free Democrats was less clearly defined and most dependent on recommendations from Bonn, the chances of the FDP's sticking to a coalition with the SPD now seem high.

When Chancellor Brandt decides what course to take will he be able to overlook the sign given by the FDP? With prospects of being able to oust the CDU in one Federal state and thus tip the balance in the Bundesrat with the help of the FDP Brandt will presumably make his party, the parliamentary party and reform demands take a back seat.

Peter Hopen

(Bremer Nachrichten, 31 October 1973)

■ LABOUR RELATIONS

IG Metall wins fight for better assembly-line conditions

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

Franz Steinkühler, the ambitious branch leader of the Metalworkers Union, made a name for himself after the five-day strike in North Württemberg's and North Baden's *metal industry*. The new pay deal he negotiated will go down in the history of industrial relations in the Federal Republic.

For the first time a trade union has managed to reduce the horrors of working on an assembly-line. Under the new pay deal, whose conditions are valid for the next six years, metalworkers in North Württemberg and North Baden will be granted a five-minute break every hour and guaranteed a minimum wage.

The new pay deal contains a large number of other innovations, including more worker participation in assembly-line organisation, greater security for older workers, an adequate number of deputies on the assembly line ready to jump in at any moment they are required and an end to the mixed wages system whereby piece work is often converted into a system of bonuses or hourly payments. But the strike has accomplished more than just the guarantee of adequate breaks and a minimum wage.

It was obvious that something was wrong with assembly-line working when Turkish workers at Ford's, Cologne, called a wild-cat strike. The Turks, who form the majority of assembly-line workers at the plant, were angry about the fact that there was an inadequate number of people to deputise for them on the assembly line and that they were expected to take over the work of any colleagues who arrived late. The Turks were therefore objecting to the rate of work on assembly-lines.

They also objected to the fact that they were forced to keep up this rate of work for hours on end without any prospect of a break and that the amount of time they were allowed to carry out their individual jobs was too short.

The works council suggested talks about the rate of work and assembly-line working in general but management consigned these proposals to the files. Franz Steinkühler however managed to get his demands accepted in North Baden and North Württemberg.

Assembly-line working was introduced into the automobile industry by Henry Ford and for years it formed the main item of rationalisation in the highly-organised industry with its emphasis on the division of labour.

But the persons responsible for organising assembly-lines soon forgot the human element when making their plans. As a result assembly-line working has always been described as soulless.

The degree of rationalisation achieved on the assembly-line meant that the individual worker soon had no more to do than repeat the same number of hand movements over and over again. Chimpanzees could have been taught to do the same thing.

But as long as there was any degree of hardship in a country industrial workers were only too pleased to accept assembly-line jobs for the money it brought. When a state of full employment was achieved in the Federal Republic, foreign workers took over assembly-line work.

In areas where foreign workers were not so easy to recruit the strain of the assembly-line led to increasing unrest. Scandinavian vehicle manufacturers such as Volvo and Saab-Scania registered a high turnover of assembly-line workers and increased absenteeism. In many cases the financial advantages of the assembly-line was more than outweighed by the absence of labour.

The Swedes therefore thought out new methods of production and believed they had found the answer in group work. Under this system the assembly-line is only used for transporting semi-finished products to various groups which add the finishing touches.



Assembly-line packing teabags in Düsseldorf

(Photo: Condfl

Works councils from firms manufacturing automobiles in the Federal Republic, especially Opel, Ford and Volkswagen where the rate of assembly-line work was highest, made a pilgrimage to Sweden to see what they thought was the answer to the assembly-line methods they all hated.

But most of them came back disappointed. The Swedish method was only being used in the construction of engines, a sector that had been fully automated in some plants in the Federal Republic for more than ten years. The only person needed on the motor assembly line at Opel's Rüsselsheim plant is a cyclist with an oil-can – and he is only there to check that nothing goes wrong.

Secondly, the Swedes do not produce goods in such large quantities as the three leading automobile manufacturers in the Federal Republic. The Scandinavian method to replace the assembly-line only manages a production rate equivalent to that of Daimler-Benz, Stuttgart, where rationalisation has not been pushed to the same limits as in the mass-production factories of Europe and America.

But it was Daimler's personnel boss Hanns Martin Schleyer, future president of the Federal Union of Employers' Associations, and the employer's representative during the negotiations in Baden-Württemberg, who was first confronted with the trade unions' new demands – they do not want the assembly-line scrapped, they only want the conditions improved.

Schleyer will be able to get over Steinkühler's victory. The new pay deal means that other contracts in the metal industry will be subject to the same restrictions on the assembly-line but it also means that the Metalworkers Union will probably be more restrained in future wage negotiations.

Steinkühler considers Schleyer's signature valuable. As future president of the Federation of Employer Associations Schleyer can hardly advise other employers against agreements of the type he has just signed. The horrors of assembly-line working could soon be at an end.

Ernst Willenbrock

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 28 October 1973)

Both sides discuss problems of short working week

DIE WELT

Employers and trade unions differ over the extent of future reductions in the working week but there appears to be a certain amount of agreement between them on how the number of hours worked can be reduced during the course of the next few years. Both sides of industry have announced long-term ideas which will influence the labour market in future.

The White-Collar Workers Union (DAG) and the Trade Union Confederation (DGB) with all its affiliated members aim for a continuing rise in real incomes and a gradual reduction of the working week.

The extent and urgency of efforts to this effect depend on income levels and the length of the working week. The trade unions stress that this is a long-term matter as the present state of affluence would not permit one of these factors to be pushed into the background.

These aims are most commonly backed up by arguments supporting the accumulation of wealth and the guarantee of full employment through the reduction of the volume of labour.

Other arguments put forward are the need to catch up on other groups of workers and the increased amount of time taken for journeys to and from the place of work which leads to a considerable reduction of the effective leisure-time period.

Employers disagree. The Employers Association (BDA) argue that the current state of the labour market allows no latitude for any further reduction in the working week. Most other statements made by the management side of industry are based on this view.

The employers argue that a further general reduction in the working week would run contrary to the demands society makes of the productive apparatus. This does not only include private consumption but also covers the increasing number of demands by the State which can be grouped together under the category "improving the quality of life".

Unlike the trade unions, employers believe that industry would be unable to offer both wage increases and further reductions in the working week. In principle, only one of these two demands can be accepted. Industry believes that workers are realistic enough today to demand material benefits instead of more leisure time.

If the working week however reduced as a result of pay negotiations, the employers expect difficulties about labour intensive industries such as printing where the labour force cannot be adequately extended.

A reduction of the working week would lead to more overtime without increased production so that monetary stability would be threatened as a result.

The Industrial Institute reports that previous reductions of the working week have led to a rise in overtime. Male workers did an average 2.2 hours overtime a week in the period from 1957 to 1964. With further reductions in the working week the average amount of overtime increased to three hours a week in the period between 1965 to 1971.

The Federal Printing Association has compiled statistics revealing that workers in this branch of industry have actually worked between 42 and 43 hours a week since the introduction of the forty-hour week.

Where the reduction of the working week is concerned, the trade unions are giving priority to those sections of industry where the eight-hour-day has still not been introduced.

Little importance is attached to reducing the working day below this level even though it is a declared aim of the trade unions. The DGB recently stated that it did not intend to fight for a general reduction of the working day below eight hours and would give priority instead to the achievement of other forms of leisure time.

Only the White-Collar Workers Union is giving priority to the further reduction of the working week and has already issued a set of proposals calling for a 36-hour week spread over four and a half days. In the long term this could be reduced to a three-day week for four days' leisure.

Apart from the introduction of the eight-hour working day in those branches of industry where it has not been

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Russian and German historians meet in Mainz

SüddeutscheZeitung

A long time passed before the first large-scale conference of Russian and West German historians could take place in Mainz, a town with a rich historical tradition.

Preparations began seventeen years ago. The chief Russian participant there, Moscow historian Dr Jerusalimski, is now dead. But his West German colleague, K.D. Erdmann of Kiel, is still alive and was one of the main spokesman of historical research in the Federal Republic at the Mainz conference.

The main emphasis was placed on jointly tracing the development of Russo-German relations between 1861 – the liberation of the serfs in the Czarist Empire – and 1914, which marked the start of military confrontation between the two former allies.

The Russians had sent the cream of their historical scholars, most of them members of the Moscow Academy of Arts and Science. They were headed by the veteran A.L. Narotnitski who has still retained much of his youthful freshness.

The West German group was led by W. Conze of Heidelberg, head of the Historical Association. As host, Mainz historian Karl Otmar von Aretin carefully prepared the conference.

At first the historians merely put out feelers by comparing economic and social trends in the two countries before the First World War. It was found that a good deal differed as a result of the different stages of industrialisation and the distribution of roles in finance and foreign trade. The Russian railway network and Russian industry was built with the help of foreign credits repaid by exporting Russian agricultural produce.

The method and basic attitude of Soviet resarch is based on Lenin's work on the emergence of Russian Capitalism. But the talks given by Kovaltchenko, Bovykin and Dyakin revealed that new material has been analysed since the days of Lenin and that commitment to Leninist doctrines does not involve an inflexible approach to his material and findings. Soviet researchers have long passed the stage of giving vulgar materialistic explanations for all political actions by pointing to the economic interests at stake.

They only adhere to the basic theory that the feudal system practised during the Czarist era inhibited the modernisation of the Russian economy with the result that Russia's productive capacity could not be developed until after the revolution.

The Federal Republic's historians put forward differing views. W. Zorn of Munich claimed that though German industrialisation may have been inhibited by conservative policies before the First World War it was not ruled out altogether.

Younger researchers such as H.J. Puhle of Münster and H. Böhme of Darmstadt on the other hand spoke of the influence of the large estate-owners on the policies of the Wilhelminian Reich as being incompatible with the modernisation of the economy. One of the Russian historians then asked: "Why then did the revolution take place in Russia and not in Germany?"

As far as foreign policy was concerned, only the attitude of the German Foreign Office was examined. The main Russian speaker was prevented from coming due to sickness but the Russians will doubtlessly have a good deal to say about the pre-war diplomacy at St Petersburg's at a later meeting.

Russian historians believe that the First World War was largely the result of Anglo-German competition in the naval sector and not of differences between Berlin and St Petersburg.

Some West German researchers agreed though they felt that the direct cause of the crisis of July 1914 was the wish of the German general staff after the establishment of the entente between Britain, France and Russia to eliminate the two continental powers in this force before Russia was fully armed.

A. Hillgruber of Cologne on the whole adopted this theory which was put forward by Dr Fischer of Hamburg. As far as earlier crises were concerned, Hillgruber claimed that before differences could escalate into war Bismarck would opt for Russia and abandon the interests of Austria-Hungary.

But Russian researchers do not consider Bismarck as being so Russophile. They believe that, faced with a choice between an alliance with Russia or with Austria-Hungary, Bismarck avoided opting for Russia.

H. Böhme of Darmstadt described Bismarck's successor Caprivi as the first advocate of a committed Central European policy. After cancelling Bismarck's Reinsurance Treaty with Moscow, he attempted to guarantee Central Europe's position in the foreign trade sector as well but was forced to abandon this course when German industrialists forced him to sign a trade agreement with Russia in 1894.

Caprivi, Böhme claims, wanted the administration of the Reich to be extended to other, non-feudal classes and also aimed at a compromise with France over the question of Alsace-Lorraine. Fresh research must be conducted into the Caprivi era, his Russian colleague Tulpayev commented.

Bülow, the next Chancellor, tried to re-adopt Bismarck's policy towards Russia but, Hillgruber and Barbara Vogel of Hamburg claim, his attempt was doomed to failure because of the conflict of interests between Berlin and St Petersburg over the Balkans.

His successor Bethmann-Hollweg – better-known since K.D. Erdmann published the diaries of his colleague Riezler and added a commentary – was unable to find any solution to the entente between Russia, France and Britain and in desperation allowed the general free rein.

Fritz Fischer of Hamburg claimed that there could be no question of war, guilt as all the great powers of the period were rearming. He was supported by the Russian historians who had at hand a quotation by Lenin to this effect.

The fresh analysis of the period from Bismarck to Bethmann-Hollweg was one of the main achievements of the congress. Russia's view of Germany at this time was not discussed but Germany's view of Russia was dealt with more thoroughly, even though further research has still to be conducted.

The West German historians were stimulated by the economic aspects put forward by the Russians while the Russians gained new insight into the policy of Imperial Germany in conjunction with class and military motives.

At the end historians from both countries agreed to further meetings of this type. Historians from both the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union should now find it easier to gain access to archive material in each others' countries and also plan to revise school history books in order to make them less one-sided.

Minor difficulties, such as the Historical Association's official title of Verband *Deutscher* Historiker (and not *West* German or Federal Republic), will hardly prove an obstacle to such good intentions in the long run

At any rate, once the conference was over, the two groups travelled together to Trier, the birthplace of Karl Marx, and Worms where they were able to admire the architectural monuments of the Romans and the Middle Ages.

Immanuel Birnbaum

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 October 1973)

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established, priority is being given to increasing the amount of paid holiday each worker is allowed to take.

The general aim is for annual leave totalling six to eight weeks. The Trade Unions Confederation is giving most priority to achieving six weeks a year leave in the branches of industry where this is not yet the case. The White-Collar Workers Union also wants the amount of annual leave to be incresed.

In those cases where they do not reject a further reduction of working hours out of hand, employers would prefer an increase in the amount of annual holidays.

They back up their stance by pointing to current medical knowledge. They reject proposals for a longer weekend for the same reason and believe that a reduction in the working day is only acceptable to a limited extent.

When it is considered that the trade unions give most priortiy to increasing the amount of annual leave and that the management side of industry seems most prepared to make concessions on this issue, developments in the next few years will probably centre on increasing the holiday period, especially as this method of reducing working hours is the one that the least affects the annual total of working hours. An extra week's holiday reduces the volume of labour by 2.1 per cent while reducing the working week by one hour cuts it by 2.4 per cent.

Udo Krüse

(Die Welt, 27 October 1973)

President Heinemann outlines the lessons to be learned from history

DIE WELT

As long as German unity is unattainable, the two German States should enter into peaceable and neighbourly rivalry to see which of them can organise the public sector better, President Heinemann said in Osnabrück.

Speaking on the 325th anniversary of the Peace of Westphalia which ended the Thirty Years War, Heinemann stated that such a "competition of freedom" was a lesson of history and a need of the moment.

Heinemann claimed that the anniversary of the Peace of Westphalia should not be the occasion of either joy or recrimination. It was not worth attacking historical personages after the event, he stated, as nothing could now be changed.

The President pointed out that the unified German State was neither a normal historical feature nor an ideal solution. The German State existed only 74 years between 1871 and 1945 before the process of partition into two independent States began.

Does that mean to say that most of our history was bad, he asked. Perhaps the reason of this question is asked, so much is that the period of German history in which Germany was unified was also a period which led to two world wars and two terrible catastrophes.

These questions are disturbing and anybody who asks them is liable to be misunderstood. Basic Law, this country's constitution, contains the obligation to achieve the unity and freedom of Germany through the process of free self-determination.

"We adhere to this", the President said, "especially now that relations with the German Democratic Republic are in a process of change though we do not overlook the obstacles on the way to this goal.

But that does not prevent us from pondering over the peculiar interrelationship between unity and liberty in our history."

The lack of unity sometimes proved an obstacle to liberty and robbed the German liberation movements of their victory, Heinemann added. But the large number of States also led to great intellectual variety and proved particularly useful to those persons persecuted for their political beliefs.

National Socialism proved that unity could also turn out to be unity under dictatorial rule and slavery, President Heinemann noted. "Thoughts of this kind sound scornful but that is the real nature of our history," he added. "Unity does not necessarily mean freedom. Unity is not an end in itself. During all the clashes over reunification, nobody wanted it at the price of liberty. We have always attached greater importance to peace and freedom than to unity."

Nobody wants Switzerland, the Netherlands and Austria to be part of a unified German State as they were before 1648 and 1866 respectively, President Heinemann claimed. The populace itself has approved of concentrating on establishing friendly relations with our neighbours.

"But the population of the German Democratic Republic have so far been refused the right of self-determination," Heinemann continued. "The frontier of the German Democratic Republic is a combination of wall and barbed wire and its guards shoot at would-be refugees.

"Reunification is impossible at the present moment. But we can find good advice in history. As long as unity is unattainable we can enter into peaceable and neighbourly rivalry to see who can organise the public sector better – a competition of freedom."

"That is both a lesson of history and the need of the moment and I would like to call for this here and now. The exhibition that is now opening here should make its own contribution towards this aim."

dpa

(Die Welt, 26 October 1973)

■ THE ARTS

Impressions of the Donaueschingen music festival

As with all music festivals that are more a venue for trials and experimentation than a "festival" in the original sense of the word, little has been able to assert itself during the interrupted fifty-year history of the Donaueschingen Festival.

But what did remain was a respectable-looking list of fine performances of Hindemith, Schönberg, Webern, Stravinsky or, in the more recent past, Henze, Penderecki, Boulez and Stockhausen. This panorama of modern music provides justification of the claim that the small town in the Black Forest has in its own way made musical history.

Today the development of musical material has led to the almost boundless emergence of new instrumental techniques and serial, post-serial, aleatoric and electronic experiments. Musicans and audiences are finding it increasingly difficult to orientate themselves when swamped by this flood of avant-garde accomplishments.

Last year's Donaueschingen Festival, organised by the town's musical appreciation society in conjunction with the Südwestfunk broadcasting company and under the patronage of Joachim Fürst zu Fürstenberg, struck rock bottom in the arrangement of its programme.

Thanks to Otto Tomek's flair for knowing just what is required, this year's programme included a series of more valid works which prompted fruitful discussion and were not immediately forgotten.

The large number of young people attending the Donaueschingen Festival took advantage of a public discussion to demand more information about modern music. Many of the composers complied with this wish by answering listeners' questions after performances.

Apart from jazz (the Festival was an important meeting-place for jazz flautists like Hinze, Moody, Shihab and Steig) and radio plays by Wilhelm Zobl and Urs Widmer (which brought nothing positive

Hannoversche Allgemeine

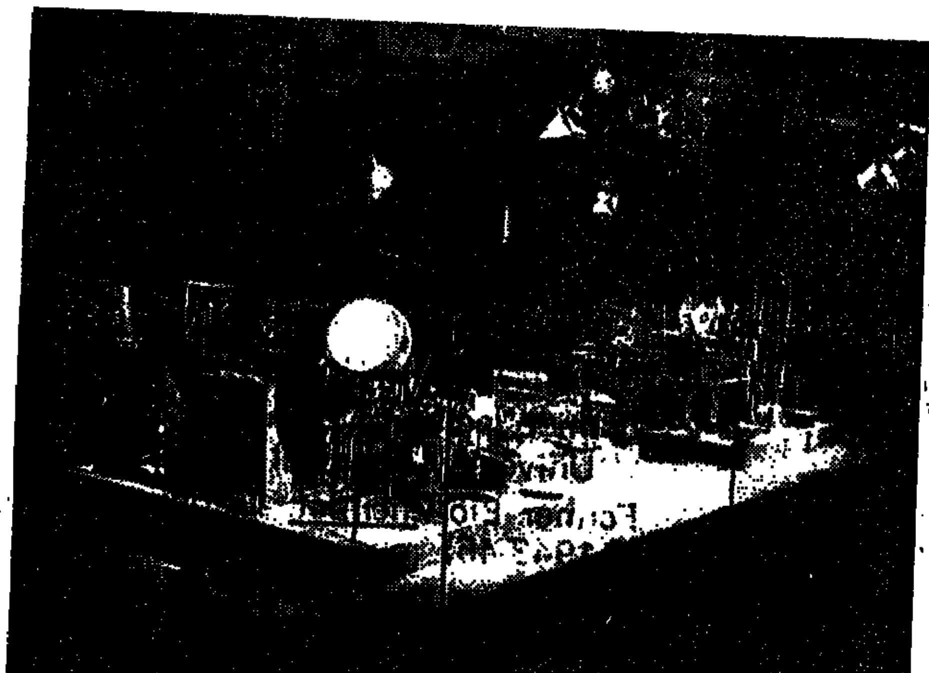
to the surface), the Donaueschingen Festival featured the premieres of six works commissioned by the Südwestfunk.

Mauricio Kagel's *Two-Man Orchestra* is a humorous work. Wilhelm Bruck and Theodor Ross, Kagel's two assistants, sat in an "orchestra machine" on two separate platforms and faced each other across a landscape of slightly damaged instruments, ropes, pedals, gears and machine parts.

An additional platform with the same equipment stood midway between the two musicians to complete the acoustic scenario. Bruck and Ross were also connected with this central platform by means of shafts and pieces of rope.

The two musicians required a high degree of concentration and presence of mind during their one-hour, electronically-controlled performance. The audience sat around the orchestra machine as if in a circus and could follow the performance from all sides.

Kagel pieced together his orchestra machine over a period of almost three years. The funniest thing about the performance was that the artistic impulses supplied by the two musicians gave the old string, wind and percussion instruments new life and the musical quality achieved could never have been



Mauricio Kagel's *Two-Man Orchestra* (Photo: Grill)

expected beforehand from instruments of such battered appearance.

Kagel has based his score on certain melodic, rhythmic and harmonic patterns and allows his musicians plenty of scope for both physical and musical movement. The musicians are allowed to choose between a large number of instruments at any one time.

Kagel did not aim at pure acoustic decoration or even a musical joke. The pleasure goes deeper than that. He has even managed to incorporate a large range of movements.

The various aspects of this both visually and musically attractive composition often prompted a chuckle if not outright laughter and music-lovers expressed their wish of seeing it at a later date on television. At any rate, Kagel's *Two-Man Orchestra* was the biggest attraction, indeed the greatest sensation, at the 1973 Doanueschingen Festival.

The premiere of Pierre Boulez's three-part *Explosante – Fixe* did not arouse quite so much interest as Kagel's work. Boulez himself conducted and provided the audience with an explanation of the work.

Explosante – Fixe was composed in memory of Stravinsky and consists of constantly changing combinations of eight instruments – three wind instruments, three string instruments, a harp and a vibraphone – which react to one another with the aid of live electronics.

There is no harshness in this artistic, sensitive composition which flows more than it explodes. It is on the whole lyrical but cannot maintain its attraction throughout all its forty minutes.

The work revealed that Boulez, now conductor of the New York Philharmonic, is unable to reach the quality and tension of earlier compositions. You only have to think of the musical fascination of his cantata *Le marteau sans maître*. But his latest composition found admiration enough, not least because of the excellent solo performances of the eight instrumentalists.

The large international audience, including many young people, eagerly looked forward to the premiere of a work by East German Paul-Heinz Dittrich entitled *Area Sonantes*.

Dittrich, 43, a pupil of Wagner-Régeny and a teacher at East Berlin's Hanns Eisler Music Conservatory, has approached the position of the Western avantgarde and

Contiued on page 11

Music publisher G. Henle looks back on 25 years of success

The G. Henle Verlag, a publishing company that has become well-known for its strictly edited series of original scores, this year celebrates its 25th anniversary.

The publishing company, based in Munich and Duisburg and employing a permanent staff of twenty, began as the hobby of steel manufacturer Günter Henle and gradually become a second full-time job for him.

In a country with so many long-established musical publishers the G. Henle Verlag is still young enough to be seen as a daring venture in the publishing sector – but it is also sufficiently self-confident to look forward to the next 25 years and calculate the risks to be faced without panicking.

Backed by experience as a pianist and music-lover and encouraged by his astonishingly large circle of musical friends, Henle, a former diplomat, is concerned about the dangers theatening the purity of original scores.

He has made it his principle to publish authentic scores purified of all later additions. He is therefore paying a service to the great legacy of the musical past and freeing modern interpreters from the chains imposed on them by the stylistic changes introduced during the course of time, mainly by the tyrannical editors of the nineteenth century.

Returning to original sources, with all the painstaking research that involves, helps old music escape the chains of the past and come to life for both present and future generations.

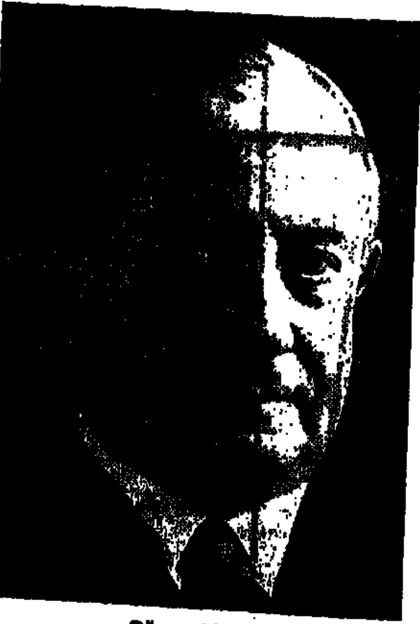
Henle's method in what was once jokingly or maliciously described as his music factory has now developed into the long-term planning of more ambitious publishing projects.

The main emphasis was first placed on Classical works, especially the piano scores of composers from Bach to Brahms. There then followed a series of chamber music scores, often with preliminary or secondary scores which though long forgotten supply a good deal of information about the definitive work.

Seventy thousand sheets of original manuscript form a basis for studying sources more thoroughly.

The company plans to publish Haydn's complete works – the first 45 volumes are now available. Over ten volumes of the Beethoven series have been published as well.

It is gradually becoming evident that the series of Chopin scores will soon be expanded until they cover his complete range of works. The company has also announced the publication of a catalogue of his works compiled by Krystina Kobylanska, the Polish researcher who specialises in Chopin. This will form a companian volume to the Beethoven catalogue compiled by Kinsky and Halm.



Günter Henle (Photo: privat)

Apart from its major task of cooperating with the Répertoire International des Sources Musicales, an institution that contains all existing sources from the beginning of Western music to 1800, the G. Henle Verlag is also planning an opera series.

To celebrate its 25th anniversary, G. Henle has published the original score of Franz Liszt's important piano sonata in B minor. The fact that Liszt's own manuscript is also reproduced after being lost for many years reveals the publishing company's main merits – its faithfulness to the original and an almost detective-like research. The score is of high typographical quality and printed in six colours so that it is of value to any book-collector.

The publication of the Liszt score demonstrates that the G. Henle Verlag is now slowly turning to the era of modern music with all the hard work that entails.

But Henle has not set all the yardsticks for this publishing venture. He sees his work and that of his staff as part of a large-scale venture in which all musical publishers should participate, he told a press conference in Duisburg.

But in the first few uncertain post-war years Henle revived a tradition that was once self-evident – that the commercialist nature of manufacturers represents no obstacle to recognising and backing art as an important factor in human existence.

Friedrich Hommel

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 October 1973)

■ THINGS SEEN

Wil Sensen – Wuppertal's enigmatic painter and sculptor

Wil Sensen from Wuppertal is a protagonist of the new awareness in art. This new art plans to unite what in the past have been considered diametrical opposites, what up till now has been universally and undeniably valid – since this is the way they have been handed down, and not some other way – in the way of patterns of thought and behaviour.

The turning point for artists in the way they understood themselves and their work came in the sixties. The invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact troops, the May uprising of students in the streets of Paris – these proved the inconsequential nature of handed-down principles of arrangement.

Artistic initiatives

Faith in general intellectual progress was destroyed. The collapse was the starting point for and motivation behind strengthened, and now changed, artistic initiatives.

Facts about Sensen: born in Wuppertal in 1935. Studied at the Werkkunstschule Wuppertal from 1953 to 1957. From

Süddeutsche Zeitung

1958 lecturer at this school, now part of the Wuppertal Polytechnic, where he specialises in art teaching and creativity.

Since he finished his studies in 1957 he has been exhibiting his work in small galleries and highly respected museums. In his homeland of Westphalia he is a highly respected artist.

So there is the pre-1968 Sensen and the artist that emerged after this eventful year. His early works show him to be an artist who regarded beauty and poetry only as a phenomenon, while works of the past five years show that he is no longer interested in that "classical pattern."

He keeps returning to England to work, feeling attracted by the misty, nebulous fragrant air. At first this affinity was unconscious. But then it made its mark, for instance in the series of etchings *Hommage à Hokusai*.

The differentiated fine gradation of the colour values creates an immediate and direct effect. Credit is due to the high degree of craftsmanship, the printing quality of these etchings as well as to the heightened sensitivity of Sensei's for nuances. The Hokusai series (named after the the popular Japanese woodcut artist) shows both aspects. There is that razor-sharp delineated line, clear form. And mistiness, which dominates Japaneses ink-drawings as a metaphor for the limitless, the ephemeral, dissolving away into nothingness. Hokusai as quoted in Sensen is a cipher for ambivalence, the trade mark of an attitude that says that in every situation the diametrical opposite is also encompassed. This ambivalence is the point of departure for the artist.

Winsen's Landscape 1972 (Photos: Wil Sensen)

But the etcher Sensen is not the complete artist. There is the sculptor Sensen, the quasi-collageur Sensen. The principle of style for all these aspects of the artist is the same – ambivalence in equal proportions.

To describe his sculptures Sensen takes a metaphor from the realms of geology: atoll, earth-workings, lava, craters, islands that rise from the sea and disappear again in a flash, into and out of areas of unrest on Earth, tropical, sub-tropical, Oriental, South-Sea exoticism – these are the associations on which he bases his work, almost unconscious and irrational.

The "natural occurrence," the amorphous is formed and shaped, and re-thought. The whole complex "atoll" is analysed, vivisected, cut into slices and finally presented in a new form. Softly rising and falling movements like waves – these are the product of the form-giving reconstruction.

In this fanning out process spatial and temporal dimensions are depicted expressed by an increasing sublimation of the colour intensity. In the glass projections, on the other hand, there is an increase in the colour intensity.

Those who view them cannot help but think of the single frames of a film with a hopping movement from one frame to the next.

The structures thus apparently dissolving into a blur or oparqueness never appear anywhere in isolation. They always appear in conjunction with their complete opposite. Sensen has developed a formal pattern that can scarcely be intensified mechanically for such methods of depiction. This is the positive-negative form.

The complex "mass" to be formed is divided as if horizontally in the shape that is devoted to it.

Impossible achieved

The wave motions of the imaginary "atoll" run from out to in – or vice versa.

By means of random arrangement the reverse side always makes itself apparent. Thus Sensen achieves what is impossible in confrontation with pure "nature": the simultaneous total presence in total environment. Space and time absolutely are forced into one point.

Playful possibilities result from this for the sculptor, with stricter aspects in the graphic lay-out. The patterns in the glass layers with the inset reliefs of the "atoll" segmentation are particularly striking. Here the apparent colourlessness of glass is added to the colour gradations, the observer associating this with the darkening yet transparent skies of Space.

Sensen is strongly Constructivist in the systematic construction and destruction of line; he uses poetry to substitute for the basic principles of statics in geology.

Ambivalence as the creative and formative basic pattern becomes evident in the always possible simultaneous demonstration of forwards and backwards, right and left, top and bottom, exalted and abysmal.

Sensen takes steps towards squaring the circle. Every piece of his work appears doubled. It fascinates the eye and provokes the observer to rational query and arguments. Something unified is created from the welding of original contradictions, from the rational and irrational.

Contradictions serve Wil Sensen only as a motivation for trying to create syntheses that might be possible. Thus: an *objet d'art* of fascinating power.

Klaus U. Reinke

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 24 October 1973)

Winsen's *Atoll, Hommage à Hokusai* Dona ... 1973

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the old concerto grosso technique, has confronted three solo musicians (oboist, trombonist and cellist) and three female singers with a larger orchestral apparatus. The work is a labour of love that lasts some forty minutes and contains painstakingly organised passages whose artistic purism is calculated to appeal to progressive music-lovers.

The opportunities offered by the arrangement were not completely utilsed. The music allocated to the solo instrumentalists and singers did not blend organically and they did not provide a convincing alternative to the complex orchestral passages.

But there were a number of fascinating details which prompted the audience to applaud the experiment sympathetically. The performance of the soloists and the Südwestfunk symphony orchestra under Ernest Bour was excellent.

There could be no greater contrast than that between Hans-Joachim Hespos' harsh, fragmentary orchestral work *Blackout* and Peter Michael Hamel's sad musical and rhythmical study *Dhafana*.

Hamel, a 26-year-old composer from Munich, has written a melodically static compostion which sounds like never-ending Oriental music and lulls audiences into day-dreams. Unfortunately most listeners felt bored by the music.

Hespos on the other hand employed violence and aggression to atomise the musical line so that the listener was unable to follow the composer's intentions to their logical conclusion.

It was astonishing how Ernest Bour and the Südwestfunk Symphony Orchestra were able to put across the glaring contrast between the works with the stylistic subtlety they have gained through their regular experience with contemporary music.

Finally, mention must be made of the Musique Vivante ensemble from Paris which performed *Laboratorium 1973* for eleven musicians by Vinko Globokar, the Yugoslav composer who teaches at Cologne Conservatory.

The group gave a deafening ninety-minute spectacle whose electronically amplified sound periods found their climax in "trifles" with hammer and anvil, pneumatic drill, metal saws and other equipment. This was obviously a test of how far the audience's patience could be stretched.

The audience accepted this laborious happening with astonishing discipline but it seemed to be so deadened by the end of the performance that it was unable to react either approvingly or disapprovingly.

The work contained some brilliant solo intermezzi, Heinz Holliger's oboe work and Globokar's virtuosity with the trombone are well known and other details incorporating subtle instrumental effects stick in mind.

But on the whole the work was presumptuous and irritating. It formed a disappointing start to the Donaueschingen Festival but a start that, fortunately, was immediately forgotten as soon as the curtain rose and the audience was able to see Kagel's orchestra machine.

Erich Limmert

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 October 1973)

■ MEDICINE

Pros and cons of prescribing the Pill for young girls

Giving young girls contraceptive advice is both a medical and a legal and moral problem. Doctors can easily come into conflict with parents and the outmoded values held by society.

Doctors have to face these conflicts when prescribing the Pill for young girls wanting this sort of contraception. Professor Lauritzen of Ulm recently outlined the type of advice that should be given to girls when he addressed a contraception congress in Giessen.

Doctors should closely examine whether the type of partnership, the girl's personality and her situation justify prescribing the Pill. The other alternative – no Pill and no sexual intercourse – is often put forward by parents but it is not realistic. The real alternative is sexual intercourse with or without the Pill.

Sexual relations are often entered into today without any thought of contraception. Only when this intimate relationship proves lasting and sexual intercourse becomes regular is the doctor asked for advice sooner or later, often later.

Pregnancy at too early an age can be harmful to a girl. She will either be too young and inexperienced to take care of the child, will feel forced to marry a more or less unsuitable partner or will agree to have an abortion with all the mental and physical risks that involves.

Advising young girls about contraception must therefore be regarded from the point of view of prevention. It is not true that prescribing the Pill for young girls will lead to unrestricted promiscuity.

Lauritzen agrees with Professor Sigusch, the Frankfurt sex expert, that the majority of young people today believe in marriage and the family. They tend to start sexual relations extremely early but both boy and girl demand faithfulness from their partner whom they usually intend to marry.

The sexual conduct of the young is determined by personality and emotional commitment. Most persons sleep with only one partner. There is no tendency towards general promiscuity.

Professor Sigusch points out however that the attitude of young people has become more liberal. Both girls and boys have less anxiety and fewer conflicts within them in having sexual intercourse for the first time.

The age at which young people from the upper social levels had their first sexual experience dropped by three years between 1966 and 1970. Sigusch found that one sixteen-year-old girl in three and one seventeen-year-old girl in two had already had sexual intercourse.

There are obviously a number of causes why the young start intimate sexual relations at an early age. Physical and mental maturity, the lack of recognition and love on the part of the parents and a lacking feeling of security in the parental home lead them to seek understanding and warmth with others of their own age.

Many young girls soon find that the best way of achieving this is through sex. Sex is not sought primarily but is a commodity brought into the relationship. Of course relationships of this kind often end in disappointement but it is very rare for young people to abandon a course they have once chosen.

On top of this, many young people look upon intimate relations as a status symbol that gives them added prestige. They seek their initial sexual contacts in a mood of both anxiety and curiosity and often without being able to make love.

There can be no doubt either about the need of contraceptive advice. Doctors must examine the girl's medical condition, consider past medical history and select the most suitable method. If the Pill is prescribed the two-phase variety is better than the one-phase.

The doctor must also decide whether the Pill could have any side-effects. This is usually taken to apply in cases where the girl has not yet stopped growing, where her period is as yet irregular or when she is not fully mature mentally.

But both Lauritzen and Sigusch made it plain in their talks to the congress that these three conditions did not stand up to closer scrutiny. As far as growth is concerned, Lauritzen pointed out that doses of oestrogen five times as high as that found in the Pill are prescribed for tall girls whose growth is to be stopped. Growth is minimal after the girl is past twelve anyway and to all intents and purposes cannot be inhibited after she is thirteen.

It has always been demanded in the past that the interaction of hormones between the pituitary gland and the ovaries should be allowed to settle down into a stable cycle accompanied by regular periods before there could be any thought of the Pill being prescribed to inhibit ovulation.

Until measurement of waking temperature over a number of months provided evidence of regular ovulation, it was recommended that the girl should not be prescribed the Pill but should rely instead on a more conventional form of contraception.

Most gynaecologists will still hold this view today. But we must be clear about the fact that it is a presentive measure based purely on conjecture.

In the fifteen to seventeen age range 43 per cent of periods end without ovulation. Even in the eighteen to twenty age group 27 per cent of periods come into this category and a further 37 per cent occur with an inadequate level of oestrogen.

Although many girls of this age have already taken the Pill none of the available statistics are able to show any difference between young girls and mature women in the frequency of disturbed periods after the Pill is no longer taken. The question therefore needs closer examination.

Mental maturity, finally, is an extremely difficult term to define. Can anyone say when it is lacking at sixteen and existing at eighteen? Can anyone claim that it comes overnight when a girl, say a seventeen-year-old, marries?

Professor Sigusch stressed that various writers came to various conclusions by using various arguments and various methods of examination. There was not a shred of evidence, he added, for the widespread view that earlier physical maturity is linked with retarded mental maturity.

It is possible for a young girl to grow mature during an intimate partnership as this can bring young people a sense of satisfaction and personal happiness, Professor Sigusch told the congress.

At a congress in Giessen a few years ago a public prosecutor by the name of Kohlhaas outlined the legal position of a doctor who prescribed a young girl the Pill without her parents knowing.

A doctor cannot prescribe the Pill arbitrarily but must give advice and make his decision according to his medical conscience. There is no general obligation for minors to obtain their parents' permission before taking the Pill.

The doctor has to use his discretion and consider the importance of his patient's interests compared with those of her parents or guardians. He must decide whether to do his duty to the patient and remain silent or do his duty to her parents and take them into his confidence.

Wolfgang Cyran

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 October 1973)

New hope in fight against rhesus factor

Providing expectant mothers with preventive treatment could reduce the number of cases where new-born babies die or are handicapped due to blood incompatibility.

A study financed by the Research Association and containing the results of five years' work at more than sixty hospitals in the Federal Republic confirmed that preventive treatment can be highly effective.

Professor Jörg Schneider, the coordinator of a team of scientists, explained that in ten per cent of all pregnancies – that means seventy thousand cases of year in the Federal Republic – the mother is a rhesus negative and the children rhesus positive.

Some five per cent of these children suffered anaemia, congenital jaundice or a general oedema. Without treatment these complaints lead to the death of the new-born child or even the foetus in a large number of cases.

The main emphasis of research work is now to be switched from the treatment of sick children to preventive measures. In ninety per cent of cases an injection with anti-d immune globulin after a miscarriage or the birth of the first child will prevent the mother from forming antibodies that could cause the death or disability of her next child.

(Die Welt, 19 October 1973)

Too many elderly are underfed, survey reveals

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

Only sixteen of the 570 over-65s Professor Hauss of Münster University Hospital examined during a gerontological project backed by the North Rhine-Westphalia Health Ministry turned out to be healthy.

Professor Otto Blume, the well-known Cologne sociologist, and Professor Hans Thomae, head of Bonn University's department of psychology, are also involved in the project.

Professor Hauss spoke of the influence of the environment on old people's state of health when he gave a preliminary report of his research findings to a meeting organised by the Lower Saxony branch of the Academic Foundation.

Seventy-one of the 570 old persons examined suffered from one complaint without knowing anything about it, 1[illegible] suffered from two, 144 from three and 211 from four or more.

Seventy-seven per cent of the group had disorders of the circulation, 61.5 per cent suffered an impairment of their mobility, sixty per cent had respiratory complaints, 32.9 per cent had metabolic disorders, 26.8 per cent had trouble with their liver, 24.5 per cent had badly-functioning kidneys and 17.5 per cent suffered from disorders of the brain vessels.

Professor Hauss claimed that one of the most frequent causes of illness among the elderly was malnutrition and referred to a report which stated that two thirds of all geriatric patients in general hospitals were given the wrong sort of food.

Air and water pollution, population density and loneliness are all factors that affect our well-being. The extent to which they cause disease is a matter of speculation. It is not yet proved for certain that waste gases cause cancer or that grilling or smoking meat encourages the disease.

Old people are threatened by basically the same environmental factors as the young. But they face greater danger as they have been exposed to these factors for a longer period of time.

Hauss attached great importance to one change in the sociological structure. Taking an old person from a healthy family atmosphere and putting him in a poorly-run old folk's home could shorten life expectancy.

Hauss conducted a series of experiments on rats, an animal with a pronounced herd instinct. He isolated them in cages and then hung up the cages on a piece of string so that the rats would feel completely helpless. The outcome was vascular inflammation and stomach ulcers.

The Academic Foundation has stated that Professor Hauss' research report will be published in the "Geriatrics in North Rhine-Westphalia" series published by the Federal state's Ministry of Health.

Josef Schmidt

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 19 October 1973)

More woman doctors

One doctor in five in the Federal Republic is a woman, the Federal Statistics Bureau claims in its survey for 1971. That year there were some 21,000 woman doctors. Since then the number has increased. At present more than thirty per cent of newly-qualified doctors are women.

(Neue Hannoversche, 24 October 1973)

■ HEALTH

Incidence of venereal disease dangerously on the increase

Frankfurter Rundschau

Smallpox, black death and poliomyelitis appear to have been stamped out in the civilised world. Most other infectious diseases have largely disappeared. Only two have been able to survive and even spread in recent years – the venereal diseases gonorrhoea and syphilis.

They are called venereal diseases as they are passed on through love-making, apart from a few isolated cases. Gonorrhoea is much less dangerous than syphilis but far more common. The Americans have coined a new term for its rapid spread – love pollution.

There are a large number of reasons for this regrettable increase of venereal disease. Oddly enough, one of the major causes is an epoch-making medical advance – the discovery of penicillin.

Gonorrhoea and syphilis can be cured by antibiotics as they are both caused by bacteria. They no longer inspire the feeling of dread they used to as one injection of penicillin is usually enough to stamp out venereal disease at an early stage. But treatment is not always that easy today as natural mutation has resulted in the development of bacterial groups resistant to penicillin.

This might make treatment more difficult in some cases but if prescribed early enough, an injection of penicillin will usually effect the same miracle cure as in the past.

Unfortunately, treatment by antibiotics has its disadvantages. The chance of curing gonorrhoea and syphilis easily, quickly and safely has contributed to a great extent to the spread of venreal disease.

It has prompted a dangerous carefree attitude. People are all too willing to believe that they no longer need to take care and can run the risk of contracting venereal disease with as little consequence as the common cold.

This is particularly true of the younger generation which grew up in the antibiotic age and no longer looks upon venereal disease as the bogey it once was. According to statistics published by the World Health Organisation, the number of gonorrhoea cases in the fifteen to twenty age range quadrupled between 1961 and 1971. Gonorrhoea became a teenage disease for the first time in the history of Mankind.

As disturbing as this may appear, it is not really surprising. Sexual maturity occurs at a younger age today than it did in the past and sexual relations begin at a correspondingly earlier stage.

On top of this there has been a deepseated change in the moral climate of society. The transformation is usually referred to superficially as the "sex wave". A large number of sexual taboos have been broken. Premarital sexual intercourse is no longer regarded as immoral. It was once a disgrace for a girl to have lost her virginity before getting married. Today virginity is often thought of as something shameful.

Many young girls are making full use of their newly-gained sexual freedom, previously an exclusively male privilege. Many young people today therefore lead a promiscuous sex life, a factor which contributes a great deal to the spread of venereal disease.

Let us assume that an infected person infects three partners and each of these three partners infect another three people – you only need to take paper and pencil in your hand to realise that this would snowball to astronomic proportions within a short space of time.

The contraceptive pill has also contributed to the spread of venereal disease. It has overcome the fear of pregnancy and therefore had an influence on sex life. On the other hand it has largely replaced the condom. The condom has now gone out of fashion – quite unnecessarily, as it is provides effective protection against both conception and infection.

The mass tourism of our age also plays its part in the spread of venereal disease. Millions of people travel to distant parts of the world and many of them are also seeking sexual variety and adventure.

The moralists cannot do much against these trends. Social developments cannot be reversed. Whether one approves, rejects or is left completely indifferent by the liberalisation of sexual morals, it must be stressed that it is not a passing fad but a lasting transformation of social morality.

That is why there is only one weapon in the fight against venereal disease – information! Parents and schoolteachers must be both frank and objective about the subject. The rest is the responsibility of the medical profession, the health authorities, armed forces, universities, technical colleges, the press and the other mass media.

The information should not consist solely of gloomy and unrealistic warnings. It must instead provide practical advice such as tips about contraception, sexual hygiene, the possible cures for venereal diseases, their initial symptoms and, not least, the need for immediate medical treatment.

Frank discussion needed

But this course would depend on the whole subject of venereal disease losing the moral stigma that still clings to it and being discussed frankly without any embarrassment. We have abandoned so many taboos concerned with sex and yet we still stubbornly persist in adhering to this one.

A large number of researchers throughout the world are now at work developing a vaccine to cure venereal disease. It can only be hoped that their efforts are worthwhile and they achieve their aim.

If every young man and woman could one day be vaccinated against gonorrhoea and syphilis, venereal disease would be forced on to the retreat and one day stamped out altogether.

Eric Weiser

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 October 1973)

OUR WORLD

Jeans fashion conquers the entire world

Princess Anne wears them. King Hassan of Morocco wears them as does Lieschen Müller. For a decade they have clung sweat-stained to the legs of American working men and cowboys. Sky-blue examples hang loosely in air-conditioned executive suits and a West German men's magazine recently meditated on whether it would be in order to wear them to the office. At the same time the American news magazine *Newsweek* devoted its cover story to them.

"They" are jeans and the clothing industry has a world-wide boom producing them. A car dealer can expect swifter delivery of a dozen VWs than a clothier can hope to see arriving one thousand pairs of jeans. The firm, whose name quite simply is *Blue Jeans*, announced recently that they had a four-month delivery delay for the leg-wear of the twenties.

Post-war Americans with protesting fire in their bellies discovered the value of jeans, which had been the attire of generations of cowboys, cotton-pickers and factory workers. They were practical, cheap and could be expected to last half a life time.

Marlon Brando and Norman Mailer shocked Hollywood society by appearing

Frankfurter Rundschau

dressed in jeans when black tie and dinner jacket were de rigor.

Sons and daughters of the American upper-middle classes adopted jeans as their own and gave jeans' manufacturers their first taste of a boom when ordinary trousers and petticoats were discarded.

The idea was not to be smart but to be different from their parents and this was the motive behind the adoption of jeans in Europe in the middle of the sixties. And then the parents themselves joined in. Hardly had the fashion conquered Europe than smart fashion pace-makers turned the onetime protest attire into a permanent feature of the European wardrobe. At prices ranging from 20 to 800 Marks per pair, old young, rich, poor, famous and unknown took to jeans.

Jeans have even threatened national costume in Bavaria. In Moscow they are torn from tourist's hands to be sold on the black market for 300 Marks. All over the world they help to make well-formed women's hips more sexy and give support to the fleshiest male behind.

The advertisers of jeans have plugged the idea that they are ideal wear for all leisure-time pursuits and this slogan has been used throughout the land. Today, whole families go to the changing rooms of shops selling jeans, filled with the idea that wearing jeans you can do whatever you like.

The freedom that they seek is no longer from the harsh climate of the Wild West but from the mild weather of the Mediterranean. Between Cannes and St. Tropez jetsetters such as Gunther Sachs and Brigitte Bardot became trend setters when they began enjoying the sweet life in washed out blue jeans.

This new love of casualness fetches good prices for jeans everywhere. In the past people who wear jeans have set to work on them in the bathtub with scrubbing brush and bleach bottle removing all their stiffness and colour, but today young working men are prepared to spend a week's wages on a pair of specially pre-faded jeans at a fashionable shop.

Without doubt the charm of shabbiness is in. Wise men the world over are asking themselves why this should be so.

Pop artist Andy Warhol says quite simply that jeans are so comfortable. Meanwhile America's pop prophet Marshall McLuhan enthuses: "The popularity of jeans as a fashion means that protest against the Establishment has reached new heights." He must have overlooked the fact that the Establishment is itself taking to wearing jeans.

A far more realistic appraisal, it would seem, is that by West German psychoanalyst Professor Richter, himself a wearer of jeans, who feels that jeans have become a sort of uniform that binds people together which is a particular need in the modern age when there is so much keeping people apart. This fashion is the honest expression of a feeling for life, and the desire of people to be able to move more freely so as to escape their isolation. Jeans help communication.

He is particularly in favour of the wishy washy shabby look in jeans. Once again he says the desire for greater simplicity has been shamelessly commercially exploited by industry.

There seem to be no limits to profitable variations on the jeans theme. America's largest producers of jeans can hardly cope with demand while the Dutch have been taking complete shipments of old second-hand jeans obtained from American ran-and-bone men. This old material is stitched together in Europe to make denim jackets, coats and waistcoats which are then sold at fantastique prices.

Avantgarde women who want to be in fashion today now carry their powder puff and lipstick in handbags made out of old scraps of denim which anonymous former owners once used to cover their modesty.

For those who are appalled by the thought that second-hand trousers might by unhygenic an Italian trouser manufacturer in Cologne has opened a shop where the jeans are guaranteed to be germ-free.

The Italian firm maintains that the desired effect is achieved as soon as the trousers are dipped in the machine at 60 degrees centigrade.

The jeans trend is regarded by this country's textile industry as unique, and has given manufacturers concern because their homely leisure-time creations are increasingly scorned by the buying public.

Ralph Louisoder, a dress designer, said: "When jeans go like hot cakes for eighty or ninety Marks it is obvious that our turnover is going to be hit and it is a question if we can survive."



(Photo: Greta Robal)

American manufacturers do not have these worries. New plant is going up all over so as to cope with next year's demand. Even in communist countries the Western fashion is taking a grip. Orders are being received from East Bloc countries, and US managers are negotiating with China Something is expected to come of these talks, "even through Mao's pyjama suits are more comfortable than our jeans," one US salesman quipped.

Horst Rieck

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 October 1973)

Cha cha cha boom booming

Cha cha cha is the most popular dance in the Federal Republic, according to a survey conducted by the General Association of Federal Republic Dance Instuctors (ADTV) at 800 schools in the German-speaking world.

The results of this survey were published at the 11th International Holiday Training Camp in the Black Forest *Kur* centre of Enzklösterle (District of Calw).

According to ADTV President Gert Hädrich youngsters are keen on jive and the slow waltz in that order, while the older generation like these two dances, but in the other order.

This indicates that in this country, as elsewhere, the revival of dancing in pairs has become marked. Even the youngest generation put rock seventh on their list of most popular dances. Married couples put dances where there is no physical contact eleventh on their list of favourites.

Herr Hädrich says that he does not expect any new dance craze in the foreseeable future. He added that the 650 dance schools in the Federal Republic with their 1,100 dance tutors were expecting a "great season" for dancing – over one million pupils eager to learn dancing were on the books.

Being able to dance well was "in" once again. The married-couple dancing boom was at its height, Herr Hädrich said.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 October 1973)

Sporting fashon

Women in this country are turning more and more to sporting fashions. According to a woman's clothing research institute in Düsseldorf 31 per cent more trouser suits and 57 more blouses were sold in the first six months of this year than in the first six months of 1972.

These statistics were given to the press at a conference at the opening of the International fashion fair *Igedo*.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 23 October 1973)

What the fashionable child should be wearing

DIE WELT

The little chap in an orange and yellow play suit amused himself on the footbridge. He did not bother at all with the other people who were around him in his unusual playground. Jealously he looked after his rubber animal that he trailed about him.

He was not concerned either with the idea that he has become an example of a trend, a diminutive consumer, a symbol of family prestige, a purchaser. These definitions are the kind of words buyers would use who are making their way to the international children's fair that is to be held in Cologne.

There are 6.8 million little girls and 7.2 million little boys under fifteen who are indifferent to the fact that annually their parents pay out 3.2 milliard Marks for their clothes. Researchers have examined what this sector of the market wants as regards clothes.

It is reasonable to make the heretical remark that if they are not asked if they are happy with what they wear they can be dressed in comfortable, easy to clean, colourful clothes. Parents want their children's clothes to be chic and whenever possible stretchable so that the clothes will fit the children for a fair period of time and have a guarantee that the colours and patterns are fast.

Manufacturers' of children's clothes – an important sector of the clothing industry – try to unite the attractive and utilitarian in its creations. They work against their own profit interests sometimes and encounter sales opposition in order to produce textiles for children that are safe.

In this way colours such as orange, red and yellow were tested to see if they were safe for children on the road. These colours will remain staples in the children's clothing industry. To these have been added lime green and pale blue. A combination of colours shows up better and if children are returning home in the dark "reflectors" can be affixed to the children's backs.

Jeans – always a hit, practical and decorative – still command a large section of the market. There is no difference between girls' clothes and boys' clothes in bibbed trousers, T-Shirts, blouses and blouse and trousers.

Clothes for young children imitate clothes offered for mothers. And grand mother's pillow lace decorates rompers.

Dots, check and strips with many colours along with patterns from Porky, Sylvester and Bugs Bunny decorate clothes with no ironing difficulties so that children take pleasure from them. The jungle is the theme for clothes for the beach and swimming with plenty of flora and fauna in the patterns. And the day ends as the day began. Bedwear is made of synthetics, cotton and frotté.

Gisela Twer

(Die Welt, 17 October 1973)

SPORT

Dynamo Dresden brings Bayern Munich up with a start

There is such a thing as a victory that smacks of defeat, and Bayern Munich's 4-3 win at home in the first leg of the European Cup encounter with Dynamo Dresden was a case in point.

Bayern won but the Munich fans were not as enthusiastic as they might have been. The man on the terrace has an unerring instinct and knows only too well when a victory on the football pitch is conclusive and when it is not.

What ever is the matter with Bayern Munich? This is a question that has been asked right from the start of the current season and it is particularly apt in the context of the intra-German European Cup Derby between Munich and Dresden.

Could it be that soccer in the GDR is already in a position to knock spots off a top-flight professional football team such as Bayern Munich?

Sport in the GDR has produced first-rate performances in nearly every discipline you care to name, but in the past the "capitalist West" has always remained a step ahead on the football pitch.

The shortcomings of GDR football in comparison with the professional game as played in this country were due for many years to mismanagement of a kind. Whatever the reasons may have been, the fact remains that GDR clubs never had an opportunity of playing against first-rate teams from the West, let alone from this country.

Officials were so mistrustful that football in the GDR was to all intents and purposes hermetically sealed off from the West, and although the GDR as a rule claimed sporting standards in general to provide proof of socialist progress this could hardly apply to football.

Football is the most popular sport on both sides of the Iron Curtain and the GDR was as lavish in its patronage of football as in other disciplines, but whereas this patronage delivered the goods in field and track athletics, rowing, swimming and gymnastic, the same could not be said of football.

For years football in the GDR remained an also-ran by international standards, the "capitalist West" playing the leading role. This is doubtless still the case for football happens to be *the* sport in which the West, for reasons of its own, has pushed stands of play to the utmost limit.

It has not been a matter of demonstrating the superiority of Western society and the untrammeled self-government of sport. That would be playing the Eastern Bloc's shamateur game and postulating a link between ideology and success in the field and on the track.

Whether it is in New York or Moscow there can, in the final analysis, be little doubt that sporting prowess is the result of a simple equation, talent plus work (i.e. training).

Furthermore, there can be no doubt that with the exception of professional sport the GDR spends more time and money on its athletes than this country, for instance.

Dynamo Dresden demonstrated most convincingly at Munich's Olympic Stadium that the GDR has now made good its backlog in football and can stand comparison with the professional game as played in this country.

The Dresden team unquestionably benefited from the periodic malaise that besets the professionnal game. In Munich's case Bayern have been at the top for too long. Sooner or later they were bound to brought down to Earth with a bump.

Despite their home win in the first leg of the encounter with Dynamo Dresden there could be no mistaking Bayern Munich's problem. The club is in the throes of a crisis occasioned by unwitting complacency after so many years at the top. Bayern's troubles must not be generalised. They do not extend to Federal league football in this country as a whole. While the Munich team had their work cut out to beat Dresden Borussia Mönchengladbach made short shrift of Glasgow Rangers, beating the Scottish side 3-0 in the European Cup-Winners Cup.

What, then, is the matter with Bayern Munich? The club is a microcosm of an affluent society that felt unbeatable after its performance over the past few seasons.

Even Franz Beckenbauer, captain of Bayern and of the national team, had to admit that "we often skipped strenuous training sessions." Yet the club continued to go from strength to strength in the Federal league – until the beginning of this reason.

Only last year Bayern's chairman Wilhelm Neudecker lamented that the team was fed up with always having to play clubs such as Rot-Weiss Oberhausen (who were relegated at the end of last season).

The club badly needed fixtures above the Federal league level, he claimed, nailing the colours of a European league to his mast. This, of course, would have assured Bayern of international status.

Currently the Munich club is merely one of the eighteen in the first division. It has already lost three games and conceded as many goals in a dozen fixtures as it did all last season.

The others have taken the point too. They are no longer as respectful of Bayern Munich as in years gone by. Bayern players basked in their reputation of being the cat's pyjamas until the other clubs could stand no more of it. They now give as good as they get.

An away match in Munich is no longer as good as a defeat from the word go, though the Munich players still find it hard to grasp what has happened. Sepp Maier is a bundle of nevers as soon as he is confronted with Monchengladbach goalie Kleff, who is now billed as his rival for the No. 1 spot among goalkeepers.

Even Franz Beckenbauer – Kaiser Franz – has had to admit that he too has been a little lax in training.

Bayern have now been put in their place by Dresden, demonstrating in intra-German terms that they are no longer the non plus ultra in German football. The problem is a simple one. Bayern are the sleek-headed men and men that sleep o'nights and naturally at a disadvantage in relation to Dresden and anyone else with a lean and hungry look. The lean and hungry Dynamo players taught Bayern a lesson on the Munich team's home ground too!

Gerhard Seehase

(Die Welt, 26 October 1973)

